



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

apraxia. The contrary was true in this case. Dr. Laquer is inclined to look upon it here (though he admits that it may have been only an effect of the other disturbances) as the result of psychic blindness from the small lesion on the edge of the occipital lobe, and to find the reason for its early disappearance in the small size of that lesion.

A case of thrombosis of the longitudinal sinus, together with the anterior frontal vein, causing localized foci of hæmorrhage, which produced remarkably localized cortical epilepsy. VICTOR HORSLEY. *Brain*, April, 1888.

The progress of one of these fits is thus described: "The patient was lying on his back; first the head turned to the left, and he made a slight moaning noise; then the eyes turned upwards; he threw the left arm straight forwards, then upwards and outwards; the head then turned slightly to the right, and lastly both legs became convulsed, the mouth slightly open." In later ones, "extension of the wrist, with an interosseal position of the fingers," was noted. The autopsy showed lesions on the right hemisphere of the posterior one sixth of the middle frontal convolution and the edge of the superior, with congestion of the ascending convolution, especially in its adjacent edge and of the membranes of the superior frontal sulcus, and, on the left hemisphere, of a portion of the forward half of the middle third of the superior frontal convolution. And there was also on this side a general thin fibrinous exudation adhering to the dura mater. The case is interesting "in localizing the situation in man of Dr. Ferrier's area for the turning of the head and eyes to the opposite side, and at the same time the anterior limit of the upper limb area, together with the special representation of the segments of that limb at the anterior part of the region devoted to it."

Essai historique et critique sur le délire des persécutions. J. H. E. MANIÈRE. Inaug. dis., 1886.

This essay traces the resemblances of the possessions, sorceries, demonopathies, and psychic pestilences of the Middle Ages to the modern delirium of persecution, the sufferers from which fear poisoning or think themselves wrought upon by electricity, telephoning, etc. All are found to be alike in nature, but taking their special coloring from the knowledge and superstition of the times. In the same way the ideas of greatness that make the emperors, millionaires, and great personages of the asylums were paralleled in those days by the prophets, the Messiahs and the Beelzebubs. The author finds both the ideas of persecution and those of grandeur to be stages of chronic delirium, which, when it shows its full course, begins in a period of incubation, upon which follows the stage of persecution, then that of exaltation, and finally dementia. The logical transition from the second to the third stages is something like this: I am fearfully persecuted; but men of humble station are never persecuted; ergo I cannot be a man of humble station.

On Arrested Cerebral Development. B. SACHS. Reprint from *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, Vol. XIV, Sept. and Oct. 1887.

It is reasonable to suppose that arrested development should throw light upon normal function in much the same way as degenerations, but the brains of idiots have rarely been minutely studied